FARMING PAYS IN NEBRASKA

Result of Actual Experience of Proneer Settlers as Told by Themselves.

THEY ARE ENERGETIC AND PROSPEROUS

Men Who Came Here Poor and Have Won Competency by Their Efforts-Stories Which Confute the Calamity Crank's Howls.

One of the set phrases much used by pessimistic politicians of late years relates to the impovished condition of the farmerespecially the western farmer-and the utter impossibility of his thriving under existing laws and conditions. It has never occurred to these recopie who shrick so loudly about the oppression of the agricultural class that the best answer to their extravagant utterances could be given by the farmers themselves. It has come to be quite the thing for folks who are not well informed to refer to the farmer's hand-to-mouth struggle for existence and to bemoan his sad financial plight, until many farmers themselves have been persuaded that they do indeed suffer beneath operous laws and are despoiled of a prosperity which is rightly their own. How

very different is the truth ! No one will undertake to say that the farmer has no grievances. THE BEE has too often pointed out his roal wrongs as distinguished from the imaginary ones which his self-appointed advocates have multiplied and magnified until the husbandman of today is prone to exclaim with the oft-quoted farmer of Uz: "I am escaped by the skin of my teeth."

Farming does nay, however, where properly pursued. Let the amount of energy and business ability necessary to success in any other pursuit or calling be brought to bear upon a farm, and the result is success. This is not guess work. It is simply a statement of an established fact. THE BEE has interviewed hundreds of farmers, all over the state of Nebraska, and takes pleasure in giv ing their statements publicity.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND IN EIGHT YEARS. Clear Profit of a Hamilton County Farmer-

Opinions Founded on Facts. AURORA, Neb., March 5 .- In answer to the inquiry "Does farming in Hamilton county pay!" E. E. Mighell says: "I have farmed in Kendall county, Illinois, and in Nogaway county, Missouri, both extra good farming countries, but I consider Hamilton county, Nebraska, equal to either for general farming purposes. I know that money can be made nere by intelligent and judicious man-

agement."
Mr. Mighell came to this county from Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1883, bringing with him a capital of \$7,000. He invested \$4,800 in 320 acres of raw land, which he brought under cultivation and improved. Later he bought 166 acres more for which he paid \$4,000. Improveme s, such as buildings, fencing, etc., have cost him about \$4,000. That he is a good manager is evil ant in the fact that in the dry season of 1890 he sold over \$2,000 worth of cloverseed from hisfarm. In 1891 his crops consisted of 165 acres of corn, which yielded 6,600 bushels; ninety acres oats, which yielded 8,150 bushels, and ninety acres tame grass. His farm of 480 acres, within four miles of His farm of 480 acres, within four miles of Aurora, is worth \$19,000, while in personal property he possesses fourteen head of aorses, 140 head of cattle, fifty hogs, and implements, etc., worth \$8,000, making the grand total value of his property \$27,000. Then add to the advance in his land—\$3,400 the amount of his capital when he came here

the amount of his capital when he came here
- \$7,000—and the result is a net profit on his
farming operations for eight years of \$16,600.
Chris Krager says: "Yes, I guess it pays
as well as anything else." Mr. Krager came
from Germany in 1871 to Illinois, where he
farmed three years, coming to Hamilton
county, Nebraska, in 1874. His worldly
effects then consisted of a team and wagon
upon which he owed \$125. He located a upon which he owed \$125. He located a homestead of eighty acres, and later bought another eighty acres for \$1,000, and also forty acres of railroad land, for which he paid \$200. Mr. Krager has labored amid very adverse circumstances—bis helpmate having been an inmate of the insane asylum for a number of years-but his German grit and thrift have enabled him to succeed, not-withstanding all drawbacks. He has tow a good farm of 200 acres all under culti-vation. His crops for 1891 were: In corn, 100 acres, yielding 3,500 bushels: in wheat, 9 acres, yielding 180 bushels; in oats, 18 acres, yielding 720 bushels, and in flax, 25 acres, delding 250 bushels, the balance of his land being in tame grass. His possessions consist of 200 acres of land worth \$5,000, while his personal property, above indebtodness, \$1,000. His gain by the advance in lands \$3,000, and the net profit from his farming is

Can Farm More Land With Less Labor. Michael Liebhart is enthusiastic, with the broad based, well founded and serious en-thusiasm of the sturdy "Pennsylvania Dutchman" that he is. He declares: "I think this is the best farming country I ever was in. I have farmed in Pennsylvania and in Stevenson county, Illinois, and if a man wants to farm I don't believe he can strike a better place than here. He can farm onethird more laud here with the same amount of labor than any place I have ever been. I think farming here pays well and better than elsewhere I have been,"

Mr. Liebhart came to this county in 1873 from Stevenson county, Illinois. He landed here with a team, cow, wagon, etc., and \$2.50 cash. He homesteaded 160 acres of Uncle Sam's domain, built a sod house, borrowing \$30 to buy lumber for the roof, etc. In this house he resided with his family for three years. Today his buildings would be considered an ornament to any farming community. In addition to his homestead he bought eighty acres, paying therefor \$500, and has expended \$3,000 in improvements. His crops for last year were 76 acres in corn, yielding 66 bussels per acre; 40 acres in oats. yielding 66 bushels per acre; 40 acres in oats, yielding 42 bushels per acre; 40 acres in wheat, yielding 18½ bushels per acre; 80 wheat, yielding 1855 bushels per acre; 80 acres in tame grass, and 3 acres in orchard, yielding 100 bushels. His farm of 240 acres is worth \$10,000, and his personal property, above all indebtedness, is \$4,000, making a gross gain of \$14,000, of which the increase in the value of the land represents \$6,400, showing the net profit of his farming to be

It is significant that in the dry year of 1890 Mr. Liebhart raised 2,354 busnels of corn, wheat and cats, and the same season sold

Mr. Liebnart raised 2,334 bushels of corn, wheat and cats, and the same season sold \$1,100 worth of hogs.

"Yes," said James M. Champe, "with the same attention as a merchant is required to give to his business, farming in Hamilton county will pay well."

Mr. Champe came here from Brown county, Illinois, in 1872, locating a soldier's homestead of 160 acres. At that time he was the owner of a team, wagon and harness and \$50 in cash. He has since purchased forty acres of railroad land for \$240, making a farm of 200 acres, all fenced and under cultivation, with thirty acres of tame grass. Last year his farm produced twenty-five acres of flax, yielding 325 bushels: twenty acres of oats, yielding 500 bushels, and 100 acres of corn, yielding 4,500 bushels. His farm is now vielding 4,500 bushels. His farm is nov worth \$7,000, the improvements cost \$2,530 the value of his other property over indebt-edness is \$500, leaving him the neat balance of \$7,500. Of this the gain on advance in land is \$4,360, leaving his net profit on farm-ing \$2,740.

"If Properly Attended To."

"Farming certainly pays, and pays well if properly attended to," says S. I. Benson, who came to this county during his minority, in 1873, with his parents. who came to this county during his minority, in 1873, with his parents.

Since coming of age Mr. Benson has accomplished good results financially. Entirely by his own unaided exertions he in 1878 bought 160 acres for which he paid \$600, and later he purchased another 160-tract for \$500 and then after expending about \$500 in improvements he sold the entire tract for \$3,000. At that time he found his capital amounted to \$6,000, and spent the next year in traveling and "seeing the world," which cost him \$2,000. Having had his "tour" he returned to Hamilton county and resumed farming. His farm now consists of 400 acres of well improved land which cost him \$7,000 and which is now worth, at a low estimate, \$10,000. His personal property, above all indebtequess is \$2,000, making a gross profit of \$12,000. His gain by increase in the value of

his land is \$4,100, so that his net profit made in farming is \$7,500. In 1891 he raised 220 acres of corn, yielding 8,000 oushels, and 100 acres of oats yielding 3,500 bushels.

Martin Hanawald says: "I think the chance of making money here is as good, if not better, than in any farming country I have ever been in."

have over been in. Mr. Hanawald was born and reared in New York. From there he moved to Michigan where he remained six years and then went to Texas, where he engaged in sheep raising. He remained there seven years, but the climate not agreeing with his wife's health he sold out in 1883 and came to Nebraska, locating on Lincoln creek in Hamilton county. He brought with him \$7,000 in cash. His farm consists of 580 acres, 450 acres of which are under fence and ninety-five acres in tame grass, the total cost of which is \$9,500. The farm is now worth \$16,000. His personal property, above all indebtedness, is \$4,000, making his net assets \$20,000. From this deduct his capital at starting—\$7,000—and his gross profit is shown to be \$13,000. Again ledget the natural value increase in his land. say \$5,500, and it will be seen that Mr. Hana-world's return for his seven years' labor in

world's return for his seven years' labor in his county is no less than \$6,500.

"Yes, sir; there is no doubt about that. There is no discount on Hamilton county as a farming country." So said B, A. Hiatt, who is one of the very early settlers in this county, having arrived here in 1871. He is a native of "Old Kentuck," emigrating from there to Illinois, and from the latter state to Nebraska. When he landed here he had a Nebraska. When he landed here he had a team, wagon, etc., and \$100 in cash.

Profits of a Pioneer. He took a government homestead of 160 acres, which he afterwards sold for \$2,600, including improvements. He has since purchased 240 acres, for which he paid \$1,860. He raised last year 93 acres of corn, yielding 4,200 bushels; 20 acres of wheat, 400 bushels;

tame grass. His farm is how worth \$8,500. tame grass. His farm is how worth \$8,500. His personal property, above all indebtedness, is \$500. Deduct, say, \$400 as the value of the property brought when he came here, and a gross profit remains of \$8,600. The increase in the value of his land, less cost of improvements, is \$5,500, leaving as net profit on his operations \$3,100.

B. F. Isaman is a member of the board of county commissioners and a first class

county commissioners and a first class farmer, and he says: "Yes, farming pays very well if a man brings to bear the same intelligent attention as is required to make any other business pay, and sticks to it." Mr. Isaman came here from Iowa in 1873, pringing with him a team and \$300. He homesteaded 160 acres and has since bought 320 acres additional, for which he paid \$6,100, making in all 480 acres, all under wire and hedge fences. His crop for 1891 consisted of 190 acres of corn, producing 9,500 bushels; 30 acres of oats, yielding 1,500 bushels; 15 acres of wheat, barvesting 375 bushels, and 240 acres in tame grass, giving 120 tons of hay. The farm is worth today \$19,000; his personal property above all indebtedness \$3,500—leaving a gross profit of \$32,000. His gain by advance in land, less \$3,500 improvenents, is \$9,500, snowing his net profit to be

\$12,500. "Well, I think this is as good a farming country as I ever saw," said George W. Hagey, "out outside of the rise in land I don't think it pays." In the conversation which ensued it developed, however, that this opinion was not warranted by his own

Mr. Hagey's father came to this country in 1873 with a capital of about \$1,000 and bought 250 acres of land for which he paid about \$1,200. In 1878 Mr. Hagey died, leav-ing a wife and three boys, and that they have made money far ing is readily seen by perusing the record of the facts. They hold 240 acres of land worth \$10,000 and personal property amounting to \$5,000. Deducting \$1,000, as original capital, leaves a gross profit of \$14,000, of which the advance in land may be put at \$6,500, showing a net profit from farming of \$7,500.

Better Than Merchandising.

E. D. Huling-I think farming here pays is well as any other legitimate business with the same degree of attention and business management. Some lines of business may be more profitable, but there will also be greater risks to run. I think in the long run arming pays better than merchandising. Merchants frequently seem to be making lots of money, but the first thing you know they go sky-high.

Mr. Huling came to this county in 1872 from Illinois, locating a 160-acre homestead and buying 120 acres of railroad land at \$5 per acre. On arriving he had two teams and about \$200 in cash. His 280 acre farm is all under fence, divided into many fields by cross fences. The improvements have cost \$3,500. His farm is worth at present \$11,000 and his personal property is \$3,000. Mr. Huling has served several terms as county commissioner, in which position he exerted the same business prudence which he exer-cises in his own affairs, and which has enabled him to reach his present comfortable circumstances, the net profit of his farming operations representing the neat sum of

J. H. Wilkins said: "Yes, sir, I think it does pay. I think this is as good a farming country as I ever saw." Asked as to his possessions when he came here he replied: "A wife and four children." Mr. Wilkins came to Hamilton county from Illinois in 1873, homesteaded 160 acres and bought eighty acres for \$400, which is all fenced and under cultivation, and on which he has expended \$3,000 in improvements. His crop for 1891 was of corn, 140 acres, yielding 5,600 busnels: of oats, thirty acres, 900 busnels; of flax, twenty acres, 200 bushels; of wheat, twenty acres, 300 bushels; and thirty acres of tame grass. His farm is now worth \$8,500, and he has personal property amounting to \$5,000; his grain, by the advance in land, is \$5,000; net profit on farming, \$8,500. "I think this is an extraordinarily good farming country and there can be good profits realized in the business. I think farming here is one of the very best lines of business a man can engage in, and it is much safer than many other lines. Of course there are other kinds of business at which more money can be made, but there are few

that I would care to trade for.' T. J. Fiss, who thus replied, came to Hamilton county from Illineis in 1873. He homesteaded 160 acres and bought 160 of railroad land at \$5 per acre, afterwards another quarter section for \$4,000. He has 240 acres under fence, divided into six fields and his improvements have cost him \$4,000 In 1891 his farm produced 4,800 bushels of corn, 4,500 bushels of oats, 425 bushels of flax, 300 bushels of wheat, 325 bushels of apples and 90 acres tame grass. His possessions are now 480 acres of choice land, worth \$16,000 and personal property to the amount of \$3,000, deducting his original capital and his present indebtedness, \$16,000,—leaves a gross profit of, of which the value advance pross profit of, of which the value in his land may be put at \$7,200, leaving a net profit on his farming of \$8,800.

An Old-Timer's Testimony. "Yes," replied Samuel Grigsby, "this is as res, replied Samuel Grigody, this is as good a farming country as I have ever been in, and I have farmed in Missouri and Illinois, both good farming countries. The land works easier here than in Illinois, and considerable more land can be farmed with the same amount of labor. I think farming here

pays very well.

pays very well."

Mr. Grigsby is one of the "old-timers" of this county, having settled here in 1872. He "took up" a homestead of 160 acres and bought eighty acres railroad land at \$5.50 per acre. His eatire farm is now under fence and all in cultivation, with improvements which cost \$3,000. Like a large majority of the early settlers he had very little property when he came here, his possessions consisting of a team and two cows. The products of his farm for 1801 were 115 acres of corn, yielding 5,750 bushels; 80 acres of oats, yielding 4,000 bushels, and 20 acres of tame grass. The present value of his farm is \$9,600; his personal property above all indebtedness is personal property above all indebtedness is \$1,000; his gain by advance in the land is \$6,-160, so that his net profit amounts to full

Tobias Voth replied: "O! yes; I think this is a good country to make money farming. It is a great deal better than the old contry."

Mr. Voth came to Nebraska from South

Mr. Voth came to Nebraska from South Russia in 1874, bringing with him about \$500. He first bought 160 acres of railroad land, for which he paid \$960, and afterwards bought another quarter section for \$2,500. His crop for 1891 was 160 acres of corn, producing 4,000 bushels; sixty-five acres of oats, yielding 2,000 bushels; sixteen acres of wheat, giving him 160 bushels, and twenty-seven acres of barley, harvesting 800 bushels. He is now worth about \$6,000, of which \$4,000 was made by the increased value of land, leaving him a net profit on farming of land, leaving him a net profit on farming of

A. W. Phelps thinks "farming pays as well A. W. Phelps thinks "farming pays as well as any other legitimate business. It pays as well here as in Illinois."

Mr. Phelps came here in 1879, his worldly possessions consisting of three horses, awagen, harness, etc. His farm now comprises 400 acres all under cultivation, which cost him, with improvements, \$8,600. In 1891

he harvested, corn 155 acres, 6,300 bushels; oats, seventy-five acres, 3,700 bushels; flax, fifteen acres, 150 bushels; tame grass, sixteen acres, yielding forty-five tons. His farm is worth over all indebtodness, at a conservative valuation, \$10,500. His personal property is \$1,500. His gain by advance in land is \$5,500, leaving his net profit on farm-

ing as \$7,000. Louis H. Hansen's experience has led him to the belief that "this is a fine farming country, and a man can make money in the business if he looks after it right."

Mr. Hansen is a Dane and came to America about twenty years ago. He farmed in Illinois ten years and then came to Hamilton county with about \$5,000. He has purchased at different times and new owns 400 acres of land costing, with improvements, \$3,800; 240 acres of the 400 are under fence. In 1891 he raised 160 acres corn, yielding 7,200 bushels; 40 acres oats, 2,000 bushels; 10 acres barrey, 500 bushels; 20 acres wheat, 500 bushels; 55 acres flax, 550 bushels, and 25 acres tangers syleiding 50 tons. The present value of bis farm is \$12,000 and his personal property \$3,000. His gain by advance in tand is some \$2,200, so that the clear reward of his labor

HOW IT GOES IN GAGE.

Half a Dozen of the County's Farmers Tell How They Raise a Bank Account. BEATRICE, Neb., March 6 .- Few counties n the state can present a greater number of thrifty and prosperous farmers than beautiful Gage. The county is one of the best located and is perhaps the best all-round agricultural county in the state. The Blue river traverses its entire length, and this is in turn fed by numerous living streams, many of them rising to the dignity of small rivers. The soil is exceptional and every crop indigenous to the fortieth parallel of latitude s successfully grown.

That farming pays in Nebraska, and es ecially in Gage county, is demonstrated by the large number of successful and well satisfied farmers found within its territory. THE BEE representative caught a few of them on the wing recently and evolved the following:

George Kranter-Well, I have no good reason to complain about my farming experience in Nebraska. I came to the state in 1871, locating in Clatonia precinct. I homesteaded my first quarter, and subsequently bought 160 acres at \$4 per acre, and another 160 acres at \$6.50 per acre. I now own 400 acres, which I value at \$40 per acre. Of this I am farming 260 acres. Last sesson I harvested 2.000 bushels of oats, which brought me 23 cents per bushel. Of course I saved out sufficient feed for my own use. I put in 180 acres of corn, which harvested an average of 50 bushels to the acre. I sold all but 1,000 bushels, which I reserved for feed, at an average of 29 cents per bushel. There is not the slightest question but that farming is a very profitable business, if properly managed. I do not make a specialty of feeding cattle, keeping only enough cows for our own milk and butter. I have made enough iff my farm to keep me in comfort the remainder of my days.

A gentleman, who for obvious reasons does not wish his name given, gives this version of his experience: I came to Beatrice May of his experience: I came to Beatrice May 1, 1886. I lived in town four years, then moved on a farm. Since that time I have been farming and raising vegetables, etc., and have made money at it, and consider myself very successful, and thoroughly satisfied with the results. When I arrived here I had \$7\$ in cash. I first bought town property, and then sold and went on the farm, and now rent 115 acres, of which seventy acres are cultivated. Seven acres of oats averaged me fifty busnels per acre, which I have kept for feed. Fifteen acres of corn yielded me fifty-five bushels per acre, of which 1 sold 300 bushels at 27 cents per bushel. The rest I have saved for feed. I raised also this season 1,200 bushels of sweet potatoes, which I have sold at 75 cents per bushel. Five acros of cabbage netted me \$50 per acre; four acres of Hubbard squashes, \$50 per acre; four acres of water and mushmelons, \$15 per acre; one acre of Irish pota-toes netted me \$40, besides leaving me an abundance for seed and for my own use. I raised several acres of millet, averaging three tons to the acre, for which I found a ready sale at \$5 per ton. Aside from all this I had my garden stuff, such as peas, beans and the like, tomatoes and other vogetables, from all of which I made a fair profit. I consider farming a very profitable business. At the time I commenced farming I was 81,000 in debt. Now I am in a fair way to edeem myself.

redeem myself.

L. E. Denney—I came to Nebraska from Illinois in March of 1881. I had a team worth \$250, one cow and \$25 in money. I located on section 33-5-7, in Hanover township, paid \$1,000 for 80 acres of land, went in debt, and in a few years purchased 40 acres more of land. I now have about 115 acres in cultivation. From 15 acres of the contract of the contr oats last season I averaged 50 bushels to the acre, which I sold except a small reserve for feed, at 23 cents per bushel. From 15 acres of wheat I averaged 15 bushels to the acre, which I sold at 70 cents per bushel. I raised 1,500 bushels of corn on 50 acres and sold 700 at an average of 28 cents per bushel. My land is now worth \$40 per acre. I have also several head of stock, etc. I consider farming a success if properly attended to, and I have made enough to live on and at the same time have paid off much of

the indebtedness on my farm.

Charles Eiliott—I came here from Rock-Charles Elliott—I came here from Rockford, Ill., in February, 1880. 1 brought with me \$3,900, and settled on section 12-3-6, in Riverside township. I bought 160 acres of land, paying \$15 per acre; the land is now worth \$70. My average corn crop was 50 bushels to the acre last year, and I have put in about 80 acres each year. I had in 30 acres of oats last season that averaged 50 bushels to the acre which wealiged reads. bushels to the acre, which realized me 25 cents per bushel. I usually feed my grain to my stock. I am now feeding two car loads of stock cattle and one car load of hogs. I most assuredly consider farming a paying business when properly attended to. 1 con sider that when a man comes to the country with \$3,000 and in ten or a dozen years has

\$10,000 to his credit that he must be engaging in a pretty profitable business, besides being in a first class country.

Clinton Day—I came to Nebraska from Kentucky in 1880 with about \$400 in personal property, horses, etc. I settled on Tom Zimproperty, horses, etc. I settled on Tom Zimmerman's farm, some twelve miles northeast of Beatrice. I lived there until January, 1890, when I moved to John W. Wagner's farm, on section 22-4-6, in Midland township. I raised last year 2,900 bushels of wheat, which I sold for an average of 65 cents per bushel. I also raised about 100 acres of cora, which averaged 55 bushels to the acre, all of which I feed to stock. I also have 35 head of stock cattle and about 120 hogs. I have alof stock cattle and about 120 hogs. I have al-ways lived on a rented farm and can say that I have done fairly well while I have been here. I have made during the eleven years I have been renting about \$2,200 above all expenses and living. I consider farming

W. Wagner-I came to Nebraska John W. Wagner—I came to Nebraska July 4, 1867, from Racine, Wis. I reached here with \$1,300 in cash and personal effects, located on section 22-4-6, in Midland township, bought several acres of land, a total of 635 acres, and paid about \$2,000 for it. I have farmed and raised grain and corn, and fed cattle and hogs; have farmed from 300 to 500 acres of land, and always raised big crops. I value my farm now at not less than crops. I value my farm now at not less than \$65,000. I consider that farming pays and is a success, and that a young man with an economical family and an industrious turn of mind can now make more money on a farm than at any other business I know of.

DeWitt's Sarsaparitia cleauses the blood, increases the appetite and tones up the sys-tem. It has benefitted many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will heip you.

Dr. Cullimore, ocuist, Bee building

DRPRICE'S

Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

WHY BINDING TWINE IS DEAR

J. C. Swan Gives at Few Facts That Will Interest Farmers Generally.

dress. He would simply deliver a few random thoughts that he had dictated hurriedly and leave the audience to apply a suitable title. The address was brim full of suggestions. It was a complication of centasi thoughts, leaving the hearer to follow out the paths that were merely indicated by the speaker. He spoke of the large number of bills that had been introduced in congress in the interest of culcation, and said that the illiteracy of the country, as shown by the census, had been brought to the attention of the public in such

country, as shown by the census, had been brought to the attention of the public in such

a way as to become a powerful exposure of the danger that such a condition carried

The speaker said that political leaders in this country and in this age no longer di-rected public sentiment they followed it. The greatest newspapers of the day had ceased to claim that they moulded public

opinion, they simply represented it. In other words the policy of the nation was shaped and coatrolled largely by public sentiment, not by leading states men and newspapers.

After touching upon the progress of civili-

zation and the growth of public sentiment in shaping the policy of various governments the speaker held that

public sentiment depended upon universal education and therefore upon the education

of the masses rested the progress and the happiness of the people. France and Eng-land had already taken warning and today

no nation on earth was making greater strides in the direction of schools for the masses than England. The English people had discovered that they were behind many other European nations in general education and an effort had been begun to place the nation in the very fore form in that

work had a struggle between the tendency to

too much proscription on the one hand and too much spontaniety on the other. There

had to be a compromise in these matters in order to reach the best results.

In concluding the speaker said that the country could not progress faster than the general average of the people. If boards of

education grow faster than the people, they are relegated to private life, and a representative board elected which cuts and

slashes until bed rock is reached and then the people are ready for a new start.

"All reform must spring from the people. Hence the danger in attempting too radical

changes. Any attempt to reform a part of

the government which does not take into consideration people upon whom the struc-

A friend gave my wife a bottle of your

Bradycrotine when she was suffering in-tensely with sick headache some time ago

and it is the only thing I ever knew to re-lieve her. Macon G. Ellis, Melbourn, Fla.

MR. WALSH EXPLAINS.

His Visit to Grand Island and His Actions

Grossly Misrepresented.

THE BEE: The articles which have recently

appeared in your paper and others convey

to the public a false account of the trouble

between myself and the commandant of the

Soldiers and Sailors Home at Grand Island.

My appointment to the position of adjutant

of the home by Governor James E. Boyd re-

quired that I report for duty on the 1st of

March, which I did. Upon arriving at the

home and making the object of my

presence known to the commandant, I was

much surprised at being refused the position

to which I had been appointed by the gov-

ernor of the state of Nebraska. I was not in any way under the influence of liquer at the

any way under the influence of liquer at the time, nor was I any way abusive to the commandant. These facts can be proven by parties who accompanied me to Grand Island and were with me during my entire stay there. I did not, as was stated in some of the papers, take my son to Grand Island for the purpose of mything hum my bookleaner.

pose of making him my bookkeeper.
was accompanied by my son-in-law,
Will Barney of Callaway Neb., who had

been visiting with myself and family at Shelton for a few days. My son was not with me, nor do I expect to appoint him or anybody else as my bookkeeper. I feel per-fectly conpetent to keep them myself.

The only difficulty between myself and the commandant was that he denied Governor

Boyd's right to make the appointment of adjutant, and claimed under the statutes of Nebraska, he the commandant, was the party to make appointments. To this I gracefully submitted until such time as the

matter could be placed before Governor

Boyd and by him determined.

In some of the papers at has been charged

that I am unqualified to fill the office of

course as to this I am not the proper party to decide, but I will say that I held a number

of offices in this county and my work was never complained of so far as I know.

have held the office of county indge of

Buffalo county two terms; also those of county clerk, county commissioner and county treasurer. The whole incident has

been used by the papers for but one object as I believe, that of furnishing a sensationa

news item and for no other. The statement I have made I can prove and am prepared to

Universal Praise Means Merit,

tius & Son of Cameron, O., say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. James M. Queen of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, druggist, Winona, Miss., says:

"Chamberlain's cough remedy is perfectly

reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satis-

faction." 50 cent bottles for sale by drug-

A disease, treated as such and perma-

nently cured. No publicity. No infirmary. Home treatment. Harmless and

effectual. Refer by permission to Bur-tington Hawkeye. Send 2c stamp for

pamphlet. Shokoquon Chemical Co.,

DEATHS.

Notices of five lines or less under this head, fifty cents; each additional line ten cents.

SIMPSON—Fred J., aged 24 years and 2 months son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Simpson, of con-sumption. Funeral from family residence, 4219 cass street. Wednesday, March 9, at 2 p. m. Interment at Prospect Hill cemetery.

MALIGNANT ABSCESS.

My little girl suffered for three years

from a large Abscess on her hip, the

result of a fall and dislocation. The

Abscess was large, with six openings,

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do so at any time.

Burlington, Ia.

SHELTON, Neb., March 5 .- To the Editor of

ture rests must and will end in failure."

The speaker said that political leaders in

THERE IS A PROFIT IN FLAX AND HEMP

Both Fibers Can Be Caltivated to Advantage -Some Facts Regarding Binding Twine and the Manipulation of the Market-A Few Notes. J. C. Swan, formerly in pusiness in Omaha,

but at present working in the interest of a fiper association of New York, whose business is the locating of fiber mills throughout the northwest, is in the city. Mr. Swan started in the fiber business in

1860, having built the first mill west of Chicago, and is familiar with the history of the business through all its ups and downs. He is very outspoken in his condemnation of the Bryan free binder twine bill and says that the whole idea is based on misinformation. "From 1860 to 1872," said Mr. Swan, "there was an increase in the acreage devoted to

the growth of fibre from 50,000 acres to 450,-During this period 200 flax and hemp milis were put in operation in the northwest, mainly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1860 less than two-sixteenths of the cotton crop of the United States was covered with bagging made from flax fiber grown in the northwestern states. In 1869 over three-fourths of the bagging made was grown in this country and every mill was taxed to its fullest capacity to supply the demand.

Closed Down the Mills.

"In 1870 the cotton crop was the largest ever known, amounting to nearly 5,000,000 bales, and it became necessary to place some large orders for jute bagging, which had to be imported, to make up the deficiency in the supply of American fiber. It was this that put it into the head of politicians to re-

move the duty on jute.

"They commenced to agitate the question in 1871 and in 1872. It culminated in the tariff being taken off jute, and in less than two years not over six of the 200 flax and hemp mills were running. The mills closed down the act of congress have never started up by this act of congress have never started up

'In 1882 when the change was made from wire to cord binder twine American bemp supplied the entire demand and it was ensupplied the entire demand and it was entirely satisfactory. The demand, however,
increased so rapidly that the National Twine
Trust introduced sisal and manilla and
practically relegated American hemp to the
background, and from that time to this the
growth of American hemp has been decreasing instead of increasing. The disposition of
the trust has been to crowd out everything
of American production of American production.
"It is a well known fact that binder twine

was sold at a very much reduced figure and the advocates of free binder twine claimed that it was due to the reduction in the tariff. It had been the policy of the National Trust to put up prices until binder twine sold at from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. Then came the howl and threat of a boycot and manufacturers commenced to make a cheaper twine from jute and at half the price of

Made War Against Jute.

"In 1889 and 1890 they sold a good deal of the jute twine and the trust saw that something had got to be done to crush out the jute In 1891 they reduced the price their twine in all localities where jute had gained any foothold. They cut the price of sisal to 8@10 cents per pound, and manilla to 12@14 cents, and that forced the jute men to come down to 5@6 cents, which was below the actual cost of manufacturing. The consequence was that the trust drove the jute men out and this season not a pound of jute twine will be offered on the market.

"These are the facts and they can be very easily substantiated. It was due to the fight between the jute men and the trust that binder twine sold so much lower, and not to any action of congress, as the free binder

wine men try to prove.
"In 1872 the flax and hemp industry was getting onto a self-sustaining footing and all the fiber grown in this country would have been used instead of burnt up. If the conmain the present price of binder twine would be from 8 cents to 10 cents per pound, which would have been brought about by the competition among American manufacturers. "I believe that the western farmers are

We would then grow our own fiper and soon be able to compete with the world. "If we could divert 1,000,000 acres from the growing of corn and small grain and utilize it for flax and hemp it would be a good thing for the whole west and would be one sten toward the solution of the overproduc

Nebraska Factory Hum. The business men of St. Edwards have raised a fund to be used in the location of factories at that point.

The Creston Advertiser of recent date publishes a column interview with President Page on the home patronage movement in Nebraska. T. F. Hummel of Fremont has applied for

seven booths, 9x14 feet, for Fremont manufacturers who have agreed to make an exhibit at the coming exposition.

The Beatrice Canning factory has already advance orders for 20,000 cases of canned goods for the season of 1892. The output for this year will approximate 50,000 cases. A. R. Dempster, member of the committee on space for Beatrice, reports that the majority of the manufacturers of that city will take part in the June exposition at Omaha. R. M. Rankin, member of the committee on space for Kearney, states that he will in a

few days be able to report upon the amount of space that will be required by the manufacturers of his city. County Commissioner Berlin has written a letter to the association thanking them for calling his attention to the "proposals for groceries" for the use of the county, in which Nebraska manufacturers were barred

There appears to be some misunderstand ing as to the terms under which space can be secured for exhibits at the manufacturers' exposition. Any member of the association is entitled to space, for which no charge will be made. The exhibitor will be to the expense of placing his goods in the building and of se-curing some one to look after them. The expense for power, light, etc., will fall upon the association and Coliscum company.

B. W. Reynolds, president of the Ne-braska Binder Twins company of Fremont, writes: "We are lesking forward with inwrites: "We are looking forward with interest to the manufacturers' exposition to be
held at Omana in June, and we will not only
make a good exhibit for ourselves but will
endeavor to have others join us. I think we
can fill one of the compartments, 9x14 feet,
if the same can be spared us. We will show
the hemp plant from seed to twine and all
the intermediate stages. Godfrey & Meals
wish to join the association and exhibit a
working model of their pumps, etc."

"My wife finds Bradycrotine the best thing she ever used for headache." W. E. Griffin, Claremont, M. H.

TALKED TO THE TEACHERS.

Supt. Fitzpatrick) Offers His Coworkers Valuable Thoughts and Suggestions. Superintendent Eltzpatrick addressed the teachers of Omaha Saturday at 10 o'clock in the assembly room of the High school. The attendance was large and a deep interest in the address was manifest, The superintendent stated at the outset that he would not attempt to name the ad-

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THE OPENING

of the spring season is always a welcome time in a large clothing establishment, such as ours, to every Individual connected with it, from the heads of the house to the youngest salesman employed in it; from the man who buys the goods to the man who tells you about them in the papers. After long months of handling thick, heavy goods in dark and sombre colors, to turn to the handsome shades and colors of spring, is like turning from a dead stump in a pasture to a fragrant bed of pansies in full bloom. This spring it's a little "more so" than usual. Such a radical change in styles has not been known in years before. Particularly is this true in

and an effort had been begun to place the nation in the very fore front in that respect. The speaker then touched upon the effects, both general and specific of general education. He pointed out the fact that young pupils were taught a greater variety of branches now than formerly because it had been found that thousands of pupils left school at a very early age and if they did not receive the rudiments of an education while in school they would probably never become educated in even the most necessary branches. The superintendent thought that the present was an era of transformation. It was also an era of compromise. All teaching, all school work had a struggle between the tendency to MEN'S SUITS.

The shades and colors have never opened up as handsomely as this spring's productions. New shades of brown and blue and gray; toney tans; handsome modes, and nobby mixtures in countless blends. New styles in pin-head checks and "eighth inch effects." New plaids and stripes. No man can tell, and no man can imagine when he is told how handsome the new things are without a look.

Our entire new line of Spring Suits for men will be ready to inspect any day this week. Homespuns, Cheviots, Wales, Corkscrew, Diagonals, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Meltons, Serges, in Cutaways or Sacks, bound or plain. -Drop in-bring your pocketbook--not much money--you'll have a new spring suit to wear next Sunday.

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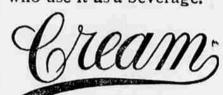
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